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VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JULY 15, 1863.

NO. 164.

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NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 11th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself FAITH or FATE. He is about 21 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to Levi White, of Ruthford county, near Smyrna, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 13th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself TAYLOR. He is the property of Joseph Petrus of Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard. He is about 15 years of age, dark complexion, 4 feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Monroe county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 130 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.

June 8th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself ED. He is about 35 years of age, black complexion. Says he is the property of Wesley Cheatham, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.

May 27, 1863-1m.

RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 10th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has on an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers no proof of his freedom.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 19th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself HENRY. Says he is the property of Alexander Morgan, of Knoxville, Tennessee. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, copper color, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

May 29, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man named JOSEPH BROOKING. He is about 23 years of age, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 pounds. Said boy claims to be free, but has no free papers; says that he escaped from the jail of Mason county, and that he came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of April, 1863, a negro boy calling himself JOE. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of Maysville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 28th of November, 1862, a negro man who calls himself JOSEPH BROOKING. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, and weighs about 165 pounds. Said boy claims to be free, but has no free papers; says that he escaped from the jail of Mason county, and that he came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 15, 1863.

Remarkable Discoveries in Africa.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London on the 25th ultimo, Sir Roderick Murchison embodied in his address the narrative of the recent discovery of the sources of the Nile by Capt. Speke and Capt. Grant, compiled from their journals just received. The following extracts show some of the remarkable discoveries made by these explorers:

[From the Kentucky Loyalist.]
The Morgan Raid—Journal of Lt. Col. Alston, John Morgan's Chief of Staff.

We have obtained the journal of Lt. Col. Alston, Morgan's Chief of Staff, who was captured by our pickets on the 5th and brought to this city on the 7th inst. The article is complete from the morning of the 1st to noon of the 8th, at which time he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

"His present reports contain a consecutive narrative of the letter and the principle part of his journey between Kazeh and Gondokoro. They commence on January 1, 1862, and the date from his departure from the capital of the kingdom-called Karagwe, that abuts by one of its corners against the west shore of Nyanza, at its southern end. Here he seems to have made a most favorable impression on the intelligent king, who gave him a much-needed introduction to his onward journey, franked his expenses, and forwarded him with urgent and friendly recommendations to the powerful King of Uganda.

Karagwe is a portion of a peculiarly interesting district. It occupies a shoulder of the eastern watershed of a territory two hundred miles broad and some six thousand feet above the sea level, that is situated with detached conical hills, one at least of which attains the height of ten thousand feet—the Montes Lunae of Burton and Speke. Two sources of the Nile rise in this territory, namely, the chief feeder of the Nyanza lake, and that of another lake, the Luta-Nzige; so also does the source of the Shire of Livingston. If we may believe the reports now brought to us by Speke, it seems at length that the Tanganika lake is emptied, and not supplied, by a river at its southern end, and that this effluent feeds the Niassa lake, and through it, of course the Shire. The Northern feeder of the Tanganika takes its rise in the land of which we have been speaking.

"It is evident, from a part of the present reports, that the missing papers would have enlarged on the fact that in Karagwe Speke found himself in contact with a superior negro race, strongly and favorably contrasting with the tribes he had previously seen, and with the exception of Uganda, whether Speke now went, is inhabited by a similar race. Their country lies along the Nyanza, and occupies a small half of both its western and its northern shores. The parent stream of the Nile bounds Uganda on the east, as it issues from the middle of the northern boundary of the lake with a current one hundred and fifty yards in width, leaping over a fall of twelve feet in height. The Nyanza has numerous other outlets from the same shore, which all converge upon the Nile and feed it at various points of its course, extending to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from the lake.

"Speke describes the people of Uganda as 'the French of these parts, from their sprightliness and good taste in behavior, dress and houses.' Their ruler is absolute in his power. Fortunately, he showed great kindness and even affection for Speke. He knew well of the navigation of the White Nile by whites, and had occasionally received their bartered goods. He was exceedingly anxious for the establishment of a trading route to Gondokoro, but northern tribes blocked the way. Speke here found the north shore of the Nyanza to be almost coincident with the equator. He conceives the lake to have formerly extended further than at present. Its banks are intersected at frequent intervals by what he calls 'rash-drains,' apparently small half-stagnant water courses, draining that portion of the adjacent land which he believes to have been formerly flooded by the lake. The present size of the Nyanza is considerable; it is about one hundred and fifty miles in length and breadth, but it appears to have no great depth.

"Speke was hospitably delayed five months as a sort of State prisoner at Uganda, for his movements were narrowly constrained; thence he was passed on to the next kingdom—that of Ugoro—still inhabited by the same peculiar Shiluwa race, but by a far less advanced portion of them. North of Ugoro the South African family of languages, which had been universal thus far, suddenly ceased to be used, and the northern dialects took its place. Hitherto Speke had no trouble about interpreters, for one single language was understood more or less by persons in every kingdom he passed through. Henceforth he could not get on in the least without Ugoro interpreters. The people, too, were far more barbarous. He then first saw people who lived in absolute nudity at Ugoro. There they adopted a scanty dress, out of deference to the customs of the place where they were strangers.

"In his retrospect of the more civilized countries he had visited, or the three kingdoms of Karagwe, Uganda, and Ugoro, Speke unhesitatingly gives the preference to the first named, inasmuch as the King Rumanika is described as a person of character and intelligence, Metta, the Sovereign of Uganda, being an amiable youth, surrounded by his wives and delighting in field sports, while one of the rules of his court seems to require the execution of one man per diem for the good of the State. The northerners of these three kings, to the north of whose dominions the language changes, entirely, is described as a morose, suspicious, churlish creature, yclept Kamrasi, whose chief occupation was the flogging of his wives and children till they could not stand, and in the practicing of witchcraft. Our travellers spent a whole year in getting through these three kingdoms, in no one of which had a white man ever been seen before nor would our friends, in all probability, ever have escaped from their clutches had they not supplied their majesties with numerous presents, and had not the kings eagerly desired to open a traffic with the whites.

Sir Roderick added: "And here I cannot but observe that if there remain any persons in the old-fashioned erroneous belief that the interior of Africa is a mountainous, sandy desert, from which the sources of the Nile are derived, the discoveries of Burton and of Speke and Grant have as completely dispelled the illusion, as respects the equatorial latitudes, as the journey of Livingston put an end to a similar false hypothesis in the south of his great continent. Modern discoveries have indeed, proved the truth of the hypothesis which I ventured to suggest to you eleven years ago, that the true centre of Africa is a great elevated watery basin, often abounding in rich lands, its large lakes being fed by numerous streams from adjacent ridges, and its waters escaping to the sea by fissures and depressions in the higher

surrounding lands. As to the Mountains of the Moon and Ptolemy, it is still open to us to doubt whether that geographer had any sound basis for his statement; for amid the mountains of tropical Africa, we may hesitate to apply that designation with Burton and Speke to their central group north of Lake Tanganyika; or on the other hand, to agree with Dr. Beker in considering as such a north and south chain on the east, which, as he supposes, unites the lofty mountains of Kilimandjaro and Kjenia with Abyssinia. Even these two views need not exhaust this prolific subject of theory, while they may serve geographers a good turn as useful stimulus to future explorers."

[From the Kentucky Loyalist.]
The Morgan Raid—Journal of Lt. Col. Alston, John Morgan's Chief of Staff.

We have obtained the journal of Lt. Col. Alston, Morgan's Chief of Staff, who was captured by our pickets on the 5th and brought to this city on the 7th inst. The article is complete from the morning of the 1st to noon of the 8th, at which time he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

JULY 1ST. 1863.—On the banks of the Cumberland. The river very high. No boats, Gen. M. obliged to build a number of boats, which he accomplished with very little delay, and commenced crossing at sundown.

JULY 2D.—Burkville. Had great difficulty in making the horses swim, but by united and systematic exertion succeeded in getting the entire command of — regiments over by 10 A. M., though the command was very much scattered. At 11 o'clock scouts came into Burkville and reported the enemy advancing and within four miles of the town. It was supposed to be only a small scouting party, and a portion of Dick Morgan's command was sent out to make a reconnaissance. The report of the scouts of the enemy advancing proved to be correct, and a message was received from Col. Ward that he was attacked. Col. Griggs was sent to reinforce him, and succeeded in driving the Yankees back, in great confusion, upon their reinforcements. My regiment lost two mortally wounded and two others slightly. Five Yankees were known to be killed and a number wounded, with about fifteen prisoners. No tidings heard of the 2d Brigade until dark, when they arrived and reported that Col. Johnson, commanding, had experienced great difficulty in crossing and that in addition to the precipitous banks and absence of all boats or other means of transportation, the enemy were hovering on the river and harrassing him as far as they could. He was, however, quite successful in driving them back. Yesterday a young man, calling himself Chas. Rogers, dressed in full Confederate uniform, came into our lines and expressed a desire to join our command. I suspected him, and, after a few questions, I was convinced that he was a spy. I threatened to shoot him, when he confessed that he had been lying and that his name was Simon Blitz—in fact he convicted himself of being a spy. What to do with him was the next thing I hated to shoot him although he deserved it.

JULY 3D.—My regiment behaved very gallantly in yesterday's fight with the enemy, frequently having hand to hand encounters. To-day (3d) we experienced the same difficulty in getting the artillery on, and had to press a number of oxen for the purpose. After two halts for the column to close up, our advance proceeded to Columbia. They were met by detachments from three regiments 45th Ohio, 2d Ohio and 1st Ky.) aids to be under command of Col. Wolford. A brief engagement followed, in which we drove the enemy in great haste through the town, capturing six prisoners, killing two, among them Capt. Carter, and wounding three. Our loss was two killed and two wounded, among them Capt. Cassel, a most dashing and daring officer, wounded in the thigh. Our men behaved badly at Columbia, supposing them to be our own pickets, I rode up promptly to correct them for standing in full view of any one approaching, when lo! to my mortification, I found myself a prisoner. My God! how I hated it, no one can understand. The first thought after my wife and children, was my fine mare, "Fannie Johnson," named after a pretty little cousin, of Richmond, Va. I said, "poor Fannie, who will treat you as kindly as I have." I turned her over to the Captain and begged him to take good care of her, which he promised to do.

JULY 6TH.—Traveled all day. Treated very kindly by Capt. Smith. Sick, worn out, completely wearied out. Spirits cheerful. Met Capt. Walcott on the road from Springfield. He got Capt. Smith to parole me. Capt. Smith anxious to do so, as he had more prisoners than he could well take care of. Accompanied Capt. Walcott to Danville. Staid all night there.

JULY 7TH.—Arrived at Nicholasville. Ordered before the Provost Marshal Sent on to Lexington. Arrived in the afternoon, and immediately ordered to prison. Visited by some sweet pretty and kind ladies. God bless them! I know he will.

JULY 8TH.—Great rejoicing in Lexington over the fall of Vicksburg. (I do not believe it.) It is a great disaster, one among the very worst that could befall us. But even if it is so, and even should Lee's army be destroyed and every town in the South burned, the rebellion would be unsubdued. There are a hundred thousand men in the South who feel as I do, that they would rather an earthquake should swallow the whole country than yield to our oppressors. Men who will retire to the mountains and live on acorns, and crawl on their bellies to shoot an invader wherever they can see one.

The Capitulation of Vicksburg.—The Full Correspondence Between General Grant and Pemberton.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The following was received at the War Department to day:

NEAR VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

Vicksburg has capitulated. Yesterday General Grant received the following letter:

HEADQRS, VICKSBURG, July 3, 1863
"Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

"GENERAL—I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for—hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable, I will appoint three commissioners to meet a like number, to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which otherwise must be shed to a frightful extent, feel ing myself fully able to maintain my position a yet indefinite period.

"This communication will be handed you, under flag of truce, by Major General James Bowen.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN C. PEMBERTON."

To this General Grant replied as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF TENNESSEE
IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURG, July 3.
"Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, &c., &c."

"GENERAL—Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice of several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of

capitulation, through commissioners, to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended, at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage, as those now in Vicksburg, will always challenge the respect of an adversary; and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war.

"I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

"I am, General, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT,
"Major General"

Bowen, the bearer of Pemberton's letter, was received by General A. J. Smith. He expressed a strong desire to converse with General Grant, and, accordingly, Grant, while declining this, requested General Smith to say that General Pemberton desired to see him, an interview would be granted between the lines in McPherson's front, at any hour in the afternoon which Pemberton might appoint.

A message was soon sent back to Smith, appointing three o'clock as the hour. Grant was there with his staff, and Generals Ord, McPherson, Logan, and A. J. Smith. Pemberton came late, attended by General Bowen and Colonel Montgomery. He was much excited, and was impudent in his answers to Grant.

The conversation was held apart between Pemberton and his officers, and Grant, with his staff, and Generals Ord, McPherson, Logan, and A. J. Smith. The rebels insisted on being paroled and allowed to march beyond our lines hence, officers and all, with eight days' rations drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their property and body-servants.

General Grant heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing. To which Pemberton promised to reply before night; hostilities to cease in the mean time.

General Grant then conferred at his headquarters with his corps and division commanders, and sent the following letter to Pemberton by the hands of General Logan and Lieutenant Colonel Wilson:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF TENNESSEE, July 3, 1863.

"Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces at Vicksburg:

"GENERAL—In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburg, public stores, &c., on your accepting the terms proposed.

"I will march in one division as a guard and take possession at 8 A. M. to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by officers and men you will all be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, & staff, field, and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons also, with two horse or mule teams, you will be allowed to transport such articles as can not be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, while officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

"I am, General, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT, Maj. General."

The officer who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, as it was not till a little before day that the proposed reply was furnished.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 3.
"To Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces, &c.

"GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main, your terms are accepted, but, in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, as manifested in the defense of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us at ten o'clock to-morrow. I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command, by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you take possession, officers to retain their side-arms. Personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

"I am, General, yours, very respectfully,
"J. C. PEMBERTON,
"Lieutenant General."

To this General Grant immediately replied as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, July 4, 1863.

"Lieutenant General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding forces in Vicksburg:

"GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d July. The amendments proposed by you can not be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole signed by himself, which with the completion of the rolls of the prisoners will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause any of them any undue annoyance or loss, I can not consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulation. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in the proposition of last evening. Officers will be allowed their private baggage and side arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack their arms at 10 o'clock A. M. and then return to the inside and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objections to it.

"Should no notification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 9 o'clock A. M. I shall regard them as having been rejected, and act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along your lines to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified from firing upon you.

"I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT,
"Major General, U. S. A."

To this the subjoined answer has this moment been received:

"HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863.

"Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Forces, &c."

"GENERAL—Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice of several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of

capitulation, through commissioners, to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended, at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage, as those now in Vicksburg, will always challenge the respect of an adversary; and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war.

"I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

"I am, General, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT,
"Major General"

The citizens of Indiana and Ohio have been engaged quite largely in the horse business, Morgan has taken all on hand.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 15, 1863.

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of ADAIR.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
WM. T. SAMUELS, of HARDIN.

For Register of Land Office,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of HART.

For Supt of Public Instruction,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of FRANKLIN.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

For Representative,
HILLERY M. BEDFORD.

For Sheriff,
HARRY B. INNES.

Gen. Bramlette's Speech.

The Union Democratic candidate for Governor addressed the people at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday night last. His audience was large and enthusiastic for him and the great principles of which he is the exponent in this cause. Gen. Bramlette's speech was a complete success in every respect. It was fully equal to his high reputation as a statesman. The Union men were delighted with his remarks. There is no dissenting voice amongst the Union men here in regard to Bramlette. All are for him. They will give him a cordial support. We will not attempt to give an analysis of the speech. Suffice to say that it was in entire harmony with the principles of the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him. Those principles meet his cordial approval. If he had not approved them, he would not, as he declared explicitly, have accepted the nomination tendered him.

Gen. P. was clear and distinct in his disapprobation of the radical policy of the Federal Administration in regard to the question of slavery. He never entertained or uttered a thought which was in harmony with Abolitionism in any of its various phases. Abolitionism and Secessionism were both alike enemies of good government, and should be suppressed by an enlightened people.

But the great enemy of Kentucky, and the Union, at this time—the evil of the hour—which must be suppressed before anything else can be done, or before any substantial reform in the administration of public affairs can be effected, is rebellion. Crush that, and all the evils complained of would speedily pass away, or could be easily corrected.

To suppress that rebellion the whole power of the American nation should be dedicated. He who would throw obstacles in the way of the Government at this crisis—he who would dishearten or discourage our brave soldiers—he who would, at this time, cry "no more men and no more money" when the enemy is almost in sight of the Federal Capital, is a traitor to his country, and should be regarded. The refusal of men and money, at this time, to sustain our gallant army would be a surrender of the Government to the rebellion. Those who now say "no more men and no more money" necessarily intend thereby to surrender all to the rebellion. These were the main points in Gen. Bramlette's speech.

Let the Union men turn out everywhere and hear their distinguished champion.

The comments of the Observer and Reporter upon the recent speech of Gen. Bramlette, at Lexington, do not appear to us to have been dictated in any friendly spirit towards the Union Democratic candidate for Governor. We hope that we are mistaken in this, but we confess our entire inability to understand how a desire for the success of the Union Democratic ticket is reconcilable with the attempt of the Observer and Reporter to imbue the public mind with the belief that Gen. Bramlette, who heads that ticket, is too tender upon the anti-slavery policy of the Administration.

He announced at Lexington his approval of the platform upon which his party stands. He explicitly announced his disapprobation of the policy of the Administration, but because he did not spend a good deal of his time in denouncing the Administration in regard to matters about which all of his auditors were agreed, the Observer and Reporter feels called upon to write an elaborate article, the effect of which, if it produces any effect, will be to cause the Union men to become dissatisfied with their candidate. An incident is given in Holy Writ of a man who approached another with the friendly salutation "How are thee, my brother," and simultaneously stabbed him under the fifth rib. We fear that many illustrations of the same spirit may be found at the present day.

If the Observer and Reporter intends to make war upon the Union Democracy, let it come out boldly and do so. If it intends to sustain its candidate cordially and in earnest, we hope it will cease its indirect war upon the Union ticket, and cease to sow the

seed of discontent amongst the friends of the Union.

The tone of the article to which we refer breathes too much of the spirit which has brought into existence the Wickliffe-Harney "no-more-men-and-money" faction—a faction who are aiming to paralyze the arm of our Government, and sow the seed of discontent amongst the friends of the Union. While we do not charge the Observer and Reporter with sympathy with that faction, we do not hesitate to express the opinion that if it continues in the course which has characterized its editorials in regard to Gen. Bramlette, the friends of the Union will soon come to regard it with distrust.

We are happy to be able to inform our respected cotemporary of the Observer and Reporter that the Union men who have heard Gen. Bramlette, endorse his course and will support him with entire unanimity.

The Fight at Lebanon.

We have heard from prominent actors some particulars of the recent fight at Lebanon, between the Rebel forces, under Morgan, and the small band of Federals, under Col. Chas. S. Hanson, of the 20th Ky. Vols. Hanson hearing of the approach of the rebels, sent out his scouts as far as Muldrow's Hill, where they met and engaged a portion of the enemy. His forces were on the lookout, standing to arms all night until 7 o'clock the morning of the 5th inst., when the whole rebel force of over 3,000 came in sight. Morgan sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender, which was promptly declined. While the flag was pending, Hanson's camp was shelled, but Morgan afterwards apologized. The rebels were held in check in the field for near two hours, when Hanson retired before overwhelming numbers. Col. Hanson occupied the railroad depot with 260 of his men, about 40, under Capt. Wolcott, of the 20th Ky., and 10 under Lt. Brattin, of the 9th Ky. Cavalry, took possession of two houses in other parts of the town. The fight lasted until one o'clock P. M., when Morgan sent in a flag of truce, born by a messenger, who was beheaded for it. Morgan did not. Under cover of the flag the rebels moved up, setting fire to houses and occupying buildings immediately around those occupied by the Federal troops. They moved up artillery also. By this base violation of the flag of truce, and of all rules of honorable warfare, they succeeded in reaching the buildings occupied by Hanson, from which they had been kept all day. Hanson surrendered at 20 minutes past one o'clock. Immediately after the surrender, the officers and men were robbed of money, hats, shoes, pocket knives, combs, and every article they had. No attempt was made by those in command of the rebels to restrain the robbers. Indigencies of the grossest character were offered to our officers. The Federals were marched to Springfield by the double quick, and but for a rain which fell, a large portion of them would have been killed by this severe march. Lt. Slaughter, of company B, fainted and fell on the road, made several efforts to get up, failed and was knocked in the head and left on the road. A private of Capt. McLeod's company, falling down was run over by the rebel artillery which killed him. Private Martin Curr was run over by a wagon, and severely hurt. No rations or provisions were allowed our men, nor did they get anything to eat until they reached Springfield, where they were kindly fed by the citizens.

We haven't space to detail patty cruelties and indignities which were meted out to our men after they surrendered; nor particularize the gross and ungentlemanly treatment of Richard Morgan toward Col. Hanson, after he had laid aside his arms and surrendered as a prisoner of war. His conduct was so outrageous that even John Morgan condemned it and apologized to Hanson. Lt. Thomas Morgan was killed, but not, as falsely stated by some lying scoundrels, under the flag of truce.

Hanson did not surrender until the building in which his troops were placed, together with surrounding buildings, were on fire.

All the houses that were burned, were fired by the torch, except the depot, which caught from a shell.

After the Lebanon fight, some of the robbers were captured in the vicinity of Salvado, and in return for the barbarous and cruel treatment which they had extended to our men, were treated in the kindest manner, and permitted to retain the money, watches, clothing, &c., which they took from our boys. It is honorable to be generous; but this looks queer.

Hanson and his small band made a gallant fight, and the circumstances which surrounded him justified his whole conduct. We hope he will be speedily exchanged. He is anxious to meet these men again. He is a gallant and efficient officer, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will gratify him by an early exchange.

At a Union Convention held at Alexandria, on the 6th July, Cyrus Campbell and Jacob Hawthorn, Esquires, were unanimously nominated as candidates for re-election to the House of Representatives from Campbell county.

The following resolutions, offered by E. H. Hawkins, Esq., were adopted unanimously by the convention viz:

1st. Resolved, That at the ensuing August election we will support most cordially Gen. Bramlette the Union candidate for Governor, and all the candidates nominated by the Union Convention held at Louisville on the 18th day of March, 1863, and also Gen. Green Clay Smith, nominated for Congress at the Union Convention held at Covington on the 3d of June, 1863.

2d. That we are for the earliest practicable honorable peace, and to obtain this we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and to this every resource of the country should be dedicated, to the last man and the last dollar.

3d. Resolved, That at the ensuing August election we will support most cordially Gen. Bramlette the Union candidate for Governor, and all the candidates nominated by the Union Convention held at Louisville on the 18th day of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself JACK PETTIT. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds, and is slow of speech, of a deep black color. Says he belongs to Woods, Lewis & Co., of Stewart county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN LONG, J. L. C. July 15, 1863—1m.

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If the Observer and Reporter intends to make war upon the Union Democracy, let it come out boldly and do so. If it intends to sustain its candidate cordially and in earnest, we hope it will cease its indirect war upon the Union ticket, and cease to sow the

seed of discontent amongst the friends of the Union.

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Letter from Mr. Seward.

The Boston papers publish the following letter, addressed to the municipal authorities of that city by the honorable Secretary of State, who, in common with the President and the rest of the Cabinet, received an invitation to be present at their celebration of the Fourth of July:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: You are right. Continue the celebration of Independence in Boston. Keep the sacred fire alive in Faneuil Hall. Though it glimmers and seems to go out in Richmond and in New Orleans, it will yet revive there and everywhere else throughout the land. Secession is dependence; dependence first on faction at home and afterwards on Foreign Powers across the Atlantic. Oppose it with independence. Independence now and forever; for Independence is Union and nothing else is Union.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Late Gen. Reynold.

Major General John Fulton Reynold who fell in the battle of Gettysburg, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the year 1820. He graduated at West Point in 1841, and was appointed second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. He became first lieutenant in 1846. In the war with Mexico he served with distinction; was breveted captain for Monterey and Major for Buena Vista. Subsequently he rendered good service in California and in the Indian country. When the civil war broke out he was a captain in the third artillery; but in May, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in the following August, and within the last year Major General of Volunteers. In September, 1861, he commanded at Cheat Mountain, Virginia, when the Confederates under Gen. Robert E. Lee, attacked him in strong force, and tried to drive him from his position. They were repulsed handsomely several times, and finally retired. In 1862 Gen. Reynold was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He served with gallantry in all the battles of that army in that memorable year. In September, when Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion, he was placed in command of the forces organized for the defense of the State. He subsequently commanded a division under Gen. Burnside, and when Gen. Hooker was placed in command he was assigned the First Army Corps, which he has commanded ever since.

The commander of the force composed of the 8th and 9th Cavalry and 11th Battery of Michigan volunteers, is censured by many for failing to re-inforce the gallant Hanson and his men at Lebanon, on Sunday last, in time to prevent the surrender of the town and its defenders. It is alleged that he had ample time to have done so, and to have given the rebels a severe chastisement at that point.

We understand that he has been removed, and that the dashing Saunders, the East Tennessee raider, has the command of the force. These men under his lead will give a good account of themselves.

Danville Ky. Tribune, July 10th.

We are gratified to learn that Elijah Gabbert, Esq., is a candidate for the House of Representatives in Mercer county. Mr. G. was one of the most faithful members in the last House of Representatives, and acted with judgement and sense on the grave and important subjects which claimed the attention of the Legislature. He had the confidence and regard of his fellow-members in a high degree. We trust he will be returned. We need not say he is a loyal union man.—Danville Ky. Tribune.

A. T. STUART'S INCOME TAX—A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from New York on the 13th, says:

All the impositions they ever suffered, our rich men are beginning to find the one known as the income tax the most "intolerable and not to be endured". It is quite a question which born of the difficulties they most dislike; the figuring up of last year's profits, the paying of the tax thereon, or the possible publicity of the amount upon which the "horrid" three per cent, is assessed.

White the people of moderate means have little trouble to tell how much they had left after paying rent and deducting the gross and ungentlemanly treatment of Richard Morgan toward Col. Hanson, after he had laid aside his arms and surrendered as a prisoner of war. His conduct was so outrageous that even John Morgan condemned it and apologized to Hanson. Lt. Thomas Morgan was killed, but not, as falsely stated by some lying scoundrels, under the flag of truce.

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